

USE OF CARBON-2-MODIFIED-19-NOR-VITAMIN D ANALOGS TO INDUCE THE FORMATION OF NEW BONE

ABSTRACT

5 It has been discovered that the 2-carbon-modified derivatives of $1\alpha,25$ -
dihydroxyvitamin D₃ specifically stimulate osteoblasts to form new bone. The
ability of the 2-carbon-modified vitamin D analogs to stimulate new bone
formation suggest that these compounds can be used where synthesis of new bone
is required. Thus, these compounds can be used either systemically or locally to
10 stimulate the growth of bone transplants, to increase the rate of fracture healing and
thereby reduce the time required for the healing of fractures, the stimulation of
bone growth when required for replacement surgery, and also for the growth of
bone to implants or other devices required to maintain the skeleton or teeth in the
proper positions.